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roduced, but even these did not prevent their beneficiaries from arriving in port in bad shape. Frequently the losses in cattle, which naturally do not receive the care given to blooded horses, are large. It is declared that vessels fitted with gyroscopes will be kept in an even keel and live stock losses will be reduced to a minimum. Incidentally the use of the gyroscope on cattle ships should bring about a reduction in insurance rates on these cargoes.

Last Ditch Strike Methods.

Seven attempts to tear up considerable stretches of live wire rails on the Long Island Railroad at widely separate points, with the possibility of wrecking several trains and killing hundreds of passengers, is a method of strikers that betrays the desperation of minds gone wild in a last ditch.

THE NEW YORK HERALD calls it a method of the strikers, because there is no reasonable chance that the dastardly work was not done by former employees when it bore every sign of expert craftsmanship and showed every mark of intimate technical knowledge of the particular construction tampered with almost at a tragic cost of life.

And this dastardly work is the work of men whose passions have swept them out of all power of reasoning, because anybody having had enough intelligence to be employed in one of the highly skilled trades of advanced American railroading ought to have sense enough to know that in this country such crimes cannot be endured and will not be endured.

There is a point beyond which no minority, however much it has been overindulged by truckling politicians and supine public officers, can go against the rights, the will and the power of the American majority. Strikers that will become train wreckers and strike leaders that will prevent their followers from becoming train wreckers are in the last ditch not to know that fact.

The Supervision Craze.

It is not surprising that the book publishers do not take kindly to Mr. SUMNER's suggestion that they put themselves under an authority such as WILL HAYS is to the motion pictures, JUDGE LANDIS to baseball and AUGUSTUS THOMAS to the spoken drama. The book publishers are mostly individualists. They are confident that their mental powers are not failing. They do not yearn to be protected from one another or even from themselves.

It was about time that somebody stood up and declined to file a voluntary petition in intellectual bankruptcy. It was beginning to look as if a very large part of the world was yearning for even more guardianship than that which already exists to an alarming degree in national and State paternalism.

But the busybodies will go on with their efforts to have things supervised, regulated, standardized and dehydrated. Baseball has its czar, so why not golf? It is notorious that there is betting on the links, that dues are high and that caddies are not all like the hero of "Sandford and Merton." Perhaps tennis suffers now and then from egotism; give it a Grand Mogul.

Auction bridge certainly needs standardization. It is a crying shame that when a citizen of Waco, Texas, cuts into a game in Flatbush or she is likely to misunderstand a partner's doubling of an initial bid. A Pooh Bah of Whist should be chosen, at a salary of not less than \$50,000 a year, to establish uniform conventions throughout the land, using the Government radio as an aid if necessary.

Why not a national censor for the bathing beaches? Who else shall say, whether the sands be at Dark Harbor or San Diego, what the clothes shall be and how "dangerous propinquity" shall be defined. The police at Long Beach insist that bathers shall keep six inches of daylight or moonlight between them. Is this fair? A Boss of Bathing should make an expensive survey of beaches and suits. He might, incidentally, discover the percentage of profit made by the bathhouses that charge from \$2 to \$4 per swim.

Dancing, jazz, phonograph records, motoring—aren't all these worthy of Landises?

Rebuilding America.

When historians of the twenty-first century turn their attention to the customs and manners of the United States of our own time they may find room to note that in the early 1900s the change for the better in American domestic architecture which had been noted in the late nineteenth century became markedly accelerated and that by 1922 the change had visibly altered the appearance of city residential districts and suburban and country towns alike.

The change that is taking place in New York has been patent for some time, and within the last year or two it has proceeded with new swiftness. The previously prevailing brownstone has been definitely snuffed out. The coolness of white, the warmth of brick and the gayety of tints have pleasantly altered the face of the city's best sections. It is difficult now to find a residential street in Manhattan which presents an unbroken monotony of brown fronts. This alteration in color tones has been accompanied by an improvement in design.

For the better part of a century,

after the Colonial style gave way before new designs, American suburban and country homes commonly displayed a degree of intermixture of types and inaptness so great that with few exceptions the only beautiful homes were old homes. Hybrid structures passed for mansions, and designs which would have been beautiful in the foreign environment from which they were wrenched became unsightly when transplanted.

More architects and better architects, assisted by a general improvement in taste, have remedied that condition. The ornate and the merely pretentious have largely lost their vogue. There are no longer so many disastrous combinations of widely different forms. Home builders realize that a good looking house need not cost any more than an ugly house. The publication of magazines dealing with country life and domestic architecture and the real estate sections of the newspapers have aided in the formation of taste.

Fifty years more should see the new simplicity and beauty generally established all over the country.

Italy's Fascist in New Warfare.

The clashes between the extreme Nationalists, as represented by the Fascists, and their radical opponents in the ranks of the socialist and communist parties have at last forced the Italian Government to place five important industrial cities of northern Italy under the control of military authorities. The situation is the present phase of a political strife which has been marked throughout by a serious disturbance of industrial conditions in Italy, and which had its origin in the after war struggle between the forces which would turn Italy over to radicalism and those on the other hand which would awaken the spirit of Italian patriotism and nationalism.

The Fascists were the aggressors, as to a very great extent they have been in the past. They practically took possession by force of arms of the municipal buildings in both Milan and Genoa, and treated with considerable severity all the socialists whom they found in control of municipal affairs. But against this charge of aggression the Fascists maintain that the general strike ordered by the socialists and their sympathizers brought about a complete paralysis of all business and industrial enterprises in northern Italy. They declare, too, that the strike was called for political purposes and as a means of retaliation against the demands made by the Fascists.

The Fascist entered the fight against their opponents with the same bold and energetic tactics which they have employed ever since the beginning of their movement. They won practically without any assistance from the Government, for the strike was called off Sunday night. Not only did they win this victory, but they showed the weakness of the strike authorities. At the same time the general public, which had been the real sufferer in so many of these spasmodic and unreasonable stoppages of work, rejoiced at the ending of the strike although it may not have entirely approved the method by which it was brought about.

Premier FACTA has been almost powerless in meeting the present situation. His Cabinet, none too strong when confirmed, has survived, perhaps, principally because it was the only one which could live through the intense struggle of the strong conflicting interests. He has had a somewhat weak support from the socialist power shall be still further curtailed places him in a peculiarly difficult situation. The fact that Nitti is believed to be making use of the present conditions to bring about his return to the Premiership—this the Fascist would above all things combat—may eventually bring about some compromise that will leave FACTA still at the head of the Government. At the same time such a compromise may bring into the Cabinet some of the stronger men of northern Italy, who have been struggling more or less successfully with the unrest due to the fight between Nationalists and radicals.

The Fascist themselves disclaim affiliation with any political party, and it is difficult to find a man who would carry out in every detail the policy for which they stand. They must eventually temper their demands if the Government is to be able to harmonize the different political tendencies in the country. This is the task which confronts any Italian Ministry which may be called into existence. It is impossible that the present supergovernment which the Fascist have imposed will be endured by Italy even though it professes the loftiest of patriotic purposes.

Was Cox in Earnest?

The Democratic candidate for President in 1920, Mr. Cox, is reported to have said to Sir Eric Drexler, general secretary of the League of Nations: "Wait for a movement favorable to the League of Nations in the United States."

Mr. Cox has never been rated as a humorist, but this sounds as if he were spoofing Sir Eric a bit. He might as well have advised the British diplomatist to wait for the skating season in the Gulf of Mexico, the caribou hunting in Brooklyn or mountain climbing in Death Valley.

If Mr. Cox is to be taken in earnest then other conspicuous Democrats must be grieved at his lack of vision. They must wonder why, with so many living issues springing up

through the folly of some Republicans in Congress, Mr. Cox should have dragged the dearest of all issues from its tomb.

Mr. BRYAN was never so blind as Mr. Cox must be if the Ohio man is serious about American reconsideration of the league. Every time BRYAN was beaten on an issue he abandoned it and hopped to a new one. If free silver would not go perhaps anti-imperialism would; and when anti-imperialism failed there was still government ownership. BRYAN knew when he was "on a dead one."

The Big Coal Problem.

Those most directly involved in the coal strike now seem to be hopeful that a settlement is near. But whenever the settlement comes and whatever the terms on which the men go back to work, merely to call off the strike and set the unions to digging coal again for the time being will not and cannot solve this great national problem. The industry needs and sooner or later must have complete reorganization.

President HARDING's plan for a commission to go into all the facts and conditions of the coal industry with a view to establishing the basis on which to work out the problem permanently is the only way to begin. Probably knowledge of all or anything like all the facts is not possessed by a living man in the coal mining business, much less in the Government. The soft coal industry all over the country is pretty much confusion and demoralization.

Until the whole ground has been gone over thoroughly with an assembling for deduction and practical use of all the facts bearing on varying mine capacities, production costs, operating efficiency, shipping conditions and every other factor entering into the expense of digging and distributing coal—until the men in the business and the Government acting with the men in the business know what the problem itself is nobody is going to be able to work it out right.

Certain fundamental principles underlying this incessantly disturbed coal situation, with its recurring conflicts, supply shortages and public hardships, are clear, as THE NEW YORK HERALD sees them and as it has urged them upon the attention of the coal industry and the Government. One is that to get the industry on a more stable footing, with a regularity of employment for miners, a regularity of supply for consumers, and a square deal treatment of both in the matter of wages and prices, the mines should be thrown together in a few great operating groups, each of which shall be handled as one economic, industrial, financial unit.

The fat mine would thus help to carry the lean mine. The mine of high operating efficiency would take some of the curse of the mine of lower operating efficiency. Consolidated properties and centralized managements would cut down the burden of fixed charges as applicable to every ton that went out to the consumer. The industry thus reorganized and put on a business basis would be capable of enormous and lasting benefits to all.

These truths are obvious. But before the Government and the coal industry can get down to the actual business of remodeling and reconstructing that economic situation on such lines they must know exactly what the situation is, what it calls for and what can be made out of it. Early strike settlement or late strike settlement, therefore, the sooner the President's commission goes to work the better for the coal industry, the coal miners and the coal consuming public.

It speaks well for the subjects of the Mikado's Empire domiciled in this country that when a Japanese convict in Sing Sing wrote a letter nobody was linguistically equipped to read and censor it. New York City has a considerable number of Japanese in its population, and if they were not generally lawabiding Sing Sing would house a sufficient number of the wrongdoers to justify the employment of a Japanese interpreter. Such a functionary is not now required.

A Brooklyn youngster has run away from home fifty-two times in the eight years of his eventful life. He must be almost a stranger to his family, a familiar of the police. When he grows up and is tied down by responsibilities with what regret will he look back on the days of his freedom!

The production of natural gas in the United States rose to 860,540,000 cubic feet in 1920, with no record made of stump speeches.

The Golfer Abroad.

Beyond the sea to roam, And write his honest sentiments In weekly letters home? "Grand holes are in the Alps, but if the ball went in I doubt if brass, niblick, cleft or skill Could ever get it out."

"In Venice, with its long canals, Are water hazards great, The Applan Way at home would be A fairly fine, I'll state, A course laid out at old Versailles Would much improve the scene, Hyde Park is wasted now, It ought To be a putting green."

"But Scotland is a bonny place, It's captivated me; You cannot go a foot without You must have the sea, the Golf is the leading business—get A ticket for my wife And bid her come to Aberdeen; I've settled here for life."

MINNA IRVING.

Let the Pledge Be Kept.

A Precedent for Protecting the Men Loyal to the Railroads.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: May I add my congratulations to those you are receiving on your splendid railroad strike editorial articles? The moral issue involved in the demand for restoration of full seniority rights to the strikers is likely to be lost sight of unless constantly kept before the public.

As to the pressure being brought to bear on the railroad executives to concede this point in violation of specific pledges to the new men who are so large a factor in keeping the trains running it may be of interest to note that a similar situation arose in the marine strike of 1921. To refresh the memory of those who may have forgotten and to inform those who may not have sensed the situation at the time, it should be recalled that when the marine strike was definitely lost by the strikers the leaders of marine union labor persuaded the politicians to intervene in their behalf.

The employers consisted of the private steamship companies and the United States Shipping Board. The writer was at the time director of industrial relations of the latter organization. The ships had been kept running by the men who loyally remained at work in defiance of the orders of their unions and by the new men who had responded to the call of the Shipping Board and the private companies. As in the present case, definite assurances had been given that the men should be protected in retaining their rights and positions.

Nevertheless the politicians endeavored to coerce the private steamship interests and to direct the Shipping Board to enter into such a settlement of the marine strike as would have virtually resulted in a direct violation of these pledges. The private shipping interests very properly refused to regard their pledges as a "scrap of paper." To a few men in the Shipping Board who still recognized the validity of moral obligations fell the task of averting such an outcome. And we did it.

The present situation has therefore a familiar ring. The sight of the heads of great Government departments endeavoring to violate the "open pledges" recently arrived at is as shocking in 1922 as it was in 1921. Will not the American people, with their basic regard for fairness and justice, rise in protest against such an industrial peace with dishonor? DARRAH DELANCEY, WATERBURY, CONN., AUGUST 7.

Playing Politics Illustrated.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article "What It Means" and the other articles on the railroad strike have been perfectly splendid.

At last I understand the meaning of the expressions playing politics and farmer politicians.

R. H. W. NEW YORK, AUGUST 7.

The Situation Made Clear.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: You are to be congratulated on the editorial article "What It Means." I wish the article could be placed in the hands of every thinking person, also in the hands of some that apparently don't think.

BURDELL LE MOINE, EAST ORANGE, N. J., AUGUST 7.

A Precedent Full of Danger.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: A serious feature of the seniority question in the railroad strike situation is the effect the precedent of allowing the strikers to return to work with seniority rights unimpaired would have on future strikes. Their return with seniority claims to employment necessarily means that the new men who came to the rescue of the railroads will be discharged. With such a precedent, and one established too by the demand of the Government, when we had the next strike the railroads would be flat on their backs and would be unable to recruit new employees.

The same result, furthermore, will affect those employees who remained faithful. If the strikers return to their same old jobs and privileges, does any one suppose there will be any inducement to employees to remain faithful to their trusts in the case of future strikes?

Therefore, such a precedent is one that will throttle the railroads completely in the event of any future strike.

Labor Union Intimidation.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: As a wage earner, a lifelong one, and as a former member of a labor union, I desire to thank you for your editorial article "What It Means."

A thrill of satisfaction came over me as I read the refusal of the railroad executives to return to their former positions all of their striking employees. Many of whom had assaulted the loyal men and the mechanics recently employed, and those who had not taken an active part in this detestable work, but had not opened a mouth or raised a hand to stop it.

It may be that those who direct the unions tell their pickets to use no violence but that they are with their tongues in their cheek and with all their sincerity as Marc Antony had when he harangued the Roman mob at Caesar's funeral and advised it not to get excited and hurt Brutus and his associates. Peaceful picketing! The sole object of the pickets is intimidation, and if threats are not sufficient to prevent the non-union men from working, then violence extends to the innocent bystanders.

For over twenty-five years I have worked at a trade and never took part in a strike, either to make it or break it, but I am more than ready, I am desirous to reenter the ranks of labor and be one of those who are to teach the union men that they shall not ruin the business of the nation if they cannot dictate terms to their employers.

A WORKER.

Seniority the Issue.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: You deserve the thanks and praise of America for your editorial article on the strike entitled "What It Means."

Seniority is the crux of the conflict at the present moment. I am sorry our President has erred; it is his first error. He is a grand man but human. Long live THE NEW YORK HERALD and its editor! His views are pure gold.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 7. AMERICAN.

A Missouri Delicacy.

From the White River Leader. The record catch for soft shelled turtles was reached recently when Rube Meadows brought in thirty weighing an average of four pounds each. As these luxuries are known to have the flavor of seven distinct meats, ranging from chicken to beef, they are very popular. Local cafes state that the demand for the delicacy steamed with molasses is as great as the former call for turtle fried or in soup.

Cravath Says Germany Cannot Pay

Impossible and Must Be Modified.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., AUG. 7.—Paul D. Cravath of New York, United States representative in allied council during the war, opened the round table discussion on rehabilitation of Europe at the Institute of Politics this morning by declaring an early solution of the reparations problem to be imperative. Mr. Cravath said the task imposed upon Germany was impossible of performance. He succeeded Paul M. Warburg, president of the round table.

"All well informed economists," Mr. Cravath said, "have foreseen that the policy pursued toward Germany at the peace conference at Paris and subsequently by the allied Governments, was as certain to land Germany in her present economic plight as night is certain to follow day."

"But the task imposed upon an already impoverished Germany of making large reparations payments in gold on fixed dates while her imports were bound largely to exceed her exports was so far beyond her capacity that even if the German Government had loyally done its utmost the result would not have been radically different."

The task imposed on Germany was impossible of performance. The strongest Government with the best intentions cannot force the German people to sacrifice, work and save to carry out a reparations program that they know will land them in financial ruin. "A false impression regarding Germany's ability to make reparations payments has been created by her apparent prosperity. This prosperity is temporary, unhealthy and fictitious. One reason for the large apparent profits now being realized in Germany is the fictitious increase in the volume of profits and the rate of return on capital that automatically results from the fall in the mark."

Measured by the gold standard, the profits of German industry and commerce have steadily shrunk in volume. Profits in depreciated paper marks resulting from domestic commerce are of no service in providing gold sales abroad with which to make reparations payments. The feverish activity in German production to meet domestic demands that has prevailed in Germany for some time is due primarily to the mania of the German people to convert their marks into tangible property of some kind while marks still have some purchasing power.

"Dr. Rathenau, shortly before his death, told of a German of modest means who invested his entire fortune in incandescent electric bulbs, none of which he needed for his own use, simply because he thought they were better things to have than paper marks. Prosperity based on this mania for getting rid of marks is bound to be short lived. It will end now that the collapse of the mark is so near complete."

"It is generally recognized in well informed circles in Europe that Germany is now on the verge of fiscal and economic collapse, if she is not already in the throes, and that unless radical measures are adopted by concerted action of the solvent nations Germany may soon go the way of Austria. The consequences of such a collapse, not only to Germany but to the rest of Europe, are bound to be calamitous."

"From ten to fifteen millions of Germany's population are dependent on imported food and imported raw materials. With a complete breakdown of Germany's fiscal structure and the industrial depression that would surely follow it is difficult to see how Germany's credit abroad will be sufficient to enable her to finance these necessary imports."

"Widespread privation—even starvation—would be unavoidable without help from the outside. Germany might, like Austria, become dependent for a time on the food of her neighbors. No one can foresee how far such a state of affairs might carry the German people under such conditions nor how far that unrest and its consequences might extend to neighboring nations."

"It is now generally recognized that the recent adoption of a rational reparations program for Germany was the necessary first step in any comprehensive scheme for the economic reconstruction of Europe. It is a step toward a prosperous Europe without a prosperous Germany. This is recognized even in France."

"If the allied nations excepting France seem prepared to face a radical reduction in reparations demands, France alone stands in the way. I want to emphasize that this is not a criticism of France, but simply a cardinal fact that must be faced. While the position thus taken by France is unsound and fraught with infinite peril, I do not doubt that most of my audience would have in that position if they were Frenchmen."

Raymond Recouly, French journalist, took part in the discussion, as did Oscar T. Crosby, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Pierrepont B. Noyes, former United States Commissioner in the Rhineland, and Philip H. Kerr, former Secretary to Lloyd George. To-night Mr. Recouly delivered a public lecture on the post-war evolution of Germany.

Canal Fleet Needs Coal.

One Obstacle to the Full Use of New York State's Waterways.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article entitled "How About the State Canals" is very interesting. If the canals are not of benefit at this time they are not likely ever to be of large value.

You probably will be surprised to learn that the operators on the State canals are likely in a short time to be in as bad a condition as the railroads on account of the coal situation. At Buffalo, if I am not mistaken, the coal supply is controlled by railroad concerns, and at the present day it is almost impossible to get any coal for canal use.

On Tuesday last a canal operator telephoned from Buffalo to the Fox Coal Company at Rome to save for him at least twenty tons of coal, as he couldn't procure any at Buffalo for canal use. At present the Fox Coal Company at Rome has no coal on hand, while the canal operators depend on getting coal at this coaling station.

Our company, the W. E. Hedger-Jenks Company of New York, has several fleets of barges operating between New York City and Cleveland, Ohio, and Hamilton, Ontario, carrying sulphur and bringing grain east to New York City. At present we have two fleets near Buffalo, and I am very much afraid that sufficient coal cannot be procured at Buffalo to deliver cargoes at Cleveland and Hamilton.

I am very glad to see THE NEW YORK HERALD interested in the canal situation, and if the Superintendent of Public Works, Charles L. Cadie, sees that the canal operators receive their share of coal at a reasonable price there is no doubt that the barge canal will prove to be a godsend.

MICHAEL WEIDMAN, President Individual Boat Owners' League, Port Canals W. E. Hedger-Jenks Company, Rome, August 5.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Showers, followed by clearing; cooler to-day; to-morrow fair, fresh shifting winds, becoming northwest.

For New Jersey—Showers, followed by clearing and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair with moderate temperature, fresh shifting winds.

For Northern New England—Clearing and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair, fresh shifting winds.

For Southern New England—Showers, followed by clearing and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair, fresh shifting winds.

For Western New York—Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair with rising temperature, fresh shifting winds.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 7.—There have been showers within the last twenty-four hours in the middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, the Ohio and upper part of the great lakes, and local showers along the Rocky Mountain region. The weather has become considerably cooler since Sunday night in the great central valleys, the region